

Cannibalism In Starving Russia

QUAKER WOMAN BARES SCENES OF HORROR

STARVING RUSSIAN CHILDREN.

LONDON, March 25.—Cannibalism has become a factor to be reckoned with in Russia's famine area.

A shudder of dreadful memories was in the voice of Miss Ruth Fry, secretary of the Friends' relief committee, as she told what she saw in a tour of the starving Volga district.

"People in Paltovka were eating hirsch bark, pounded grass and scrub brush," she said.

Here, as in many other places, reports of cannibalism seem only too clearly established. The village population of 5077 last summer has dwindled to 3626 and is still decreasing.

"Buzuluk, a place of 50,000 people, is a city of the dead. Streets are empty. Houses are shuttered. Ten or 12 out of every 100 people die every day in spite of relief work. This town is the heart of the district looked after by the American and British Quakers."

ONLY A PART OF IT.

"If the ravages of famine continue most of the 61,800 people in the district, including 22,000 children, will perish. And this is only a tiny fragment of the vast Volga region that is starving."

"Occasionally you see a market place with real brown bread and fresh cranberries. That is all."

"There is a House of Motherhood and Infancy in one of the districts in Buzuluk. It is called the House of Death."

Miss Fry said the high peak of the famine tragedy was the destruction of houses.

"Children have been deliberately abandoned by their parents—not in callousness, but in the hope that someone will care for them."

"I saw a father bring three starving children to a relief station, asking that they be fed. He was told that only orphaned children were taken in."

"Then they shall be orphaned," he said, and went away and committed suicide.

"Relief stations are overflowing with children. In one I counted 400 jammed into three rooms, wedged so tightly they could not lie down. Filthy verminous clothes patched their starved frames."

"What shall we do? Feed children only, or sacrifice some of them that enough parents may be saved from starvation to help produce?"

RUSSSIANS TALK AND DREAM OF MONEY ALONE

Speculation High and Low Is Making Many Billionaires

MOSCOW, Mar. 25.—Russia is money mad. Almost from the humblest Communist to the erstwhile aristocrat is thinking, dreaming, talking of money. Public events, life, death, all else go by the board.

As the rubles drop daily week by week, people cease to talk or do business in millions, as a few months ago. Now everyone of money consequence is not a millionaire but a billionaire and soon they will be trillionaires. A million rubles lately has been equivalent to \$2 a billion to \$2000.

Speculation has reached such a pitch that the cabman speculates on his fare. To one he charges 50,000 rubles for a ride and to another 100,000 or 200,000, according to his wit.

The man, woman or child who doesn't get rich in Russia today must be a fool, indeed. One has but to buy an article, a pair of shoes, a Persian rug, a lamp, a watch, a ring, a half dozen yards of cloth and hold it a few days and sell it for twice the cost.

Women speculate shrewdly and shrewder than all others are former courtesses and government turned the real estate over to its occupants the rent of apartments and rooms here has jumped from zero to large sums. The right to occupy a mere room, the owner wishes to sell out, runs from 10,000,000 to 50,000,000 rubles and apartments 50,000,000 to 200,000,000.

Legally new money is not to be had, but in order to obtain what they want, they must secretly subvert the house committee.

There is speculation in cloth. Most of the good cloth now in Russia is smuggled in. A little money is paid here, there, everywhere, and the cloth goes in. Then speculation takes place in the distribution. In the South of Russia cloth is cheap, hence it must be transported to the center or north where two or three times its cost may be obtained. If sent to Siberia, the profit is immense.

Speculation in food is the biggest affair. An official who controls a private car makes millions moving flour, fruit, wine to the centers of high prices.

HOTELS TRYING TO JUSTIFY CHARGES

PARIS, March 25.—An effort was made to justify the rates charged by French hotels in the congress of the Association of French Hotel Industry held here. Some have asserted that these rates are so high as to have compromised the spring season on the Riviera and to be endangering the summer season for health reasons.

George Barrier, president of the association, asserted that the cost of running a hotel in France was now 450 per cent higher than before the war and that hotel rates had not been increased in that proportion. He complained of the taxes imposed upon French hotel keepers, and said that one hotel which paid 95,000 francs in taxes in 1914 was compelled to pay 2,043,737 francs in 1921. He gave many instances of increased costs in hotel operation, chief among which was the application of the eight-hour day and advances in wages demanded by hotel employees.

IN STRIFE-TORN INDIA

The Prince of Wales walks with the Nawab Begum of Bhopal to Sadar Manzil palace. The Nawab is one of India's foremost rulers. At the left, the Maharajah of Kapurthala, ruler of 5,000,000 subjects and warm supporter of the British government. At the right, Mrs. Annie Besant, noted theosophist and leader of the moderates. She sponsors home rule for India but warns natives against violence.



Girls Are Warned Against Marriage Ads of Americans

VIENNA, March 25.—Vienna girls are being warned not to be misled by marriage advertisements from America.

It was an advertisement in a Vienna paper stating that an engineer in Chicago desired to wed a pretty educated Viennese. In German the word engineer always means a professional title and is never applied to mechanics.

When she arrived she found the man was a model worker. He soon lost his job and the girl's parents had to sacrifice even their household goods to send her money to return.

Another instance is recited in which the advertisement contained the phrase, "An American (dark) wishes to marry, etc."

The prospective groom was a negro.

Usually, says the paper, the advertisements describe the man as a millionaire, a prince, a duke, a count, a baron, a knight, a lord, a duke, a count, a baron, a knight, a lord, a duke, a count, a baron, a knight, a lord.

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FINDS NEW PLANTS IN CHINESE TIBET

RANGOON, March 25.—F. Kingdon Ward, explorer and author, has arrived in Rangoon from a nine months' trip into China, five months of which were spent in the independent kingdom of Muli, in Chinese Tibet.

Mr. Ward spent most of his time on this trip in collecting plants for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and in exploring the Chinese Tibet and headed for Muli, a small kingdom, covering about 15,000 square miles, with many high mountain peaks, some of which are over 20,000 feet above the sea.

Mr. Ward said that he was ruled by a powerfully built man, a lama, who lived in an enormous monastery surrounded by a guard of 6,000 warriors.

Mr. Ward found on arriving here that the lama was suffering from disease, but he soon recovered under the explorer's treatment and thereupon Mr. Ward was given quarters in the monastery for himself and a companion and his servants were well looked after.

In Muli and the adjoining kingdoms the party found that the villages, though few and sparsely settled, are all extremely prosperous.

This is explained by an abundance of gold, which is washed out of the river sand in many places. White men are not welcomed in these places as the rulers suspect that they come for gold.

Mountain sheep abound in Muli, living about the high cliffs, which are mostly devoid of vegetation.

PRICES SOARING IN MARTS OF PORTUGAL

LISBON, March 25.—Over 5,000 persons took part in a demonstration in Oporto in a peaceable protest against the high price of living. It is said that the price of living will be done here as the present situation is untenable, not alone to the poorer people, some of whom are said to be literally dying of starvation, but also in many of the middle classes.

Prices are soaring from day to day and some of the indispensable necessities of life are becoming inaccessible to any but the rich. Coffee, once the staple food of the people, is now a luxury only obtainable by the wealthy.

No official measures have any effect on the maneuvers of profiteers. The unprecedented fall of exchange is considered sufficient excuse for everyone to advance the prices as they think fit.

At an economic congress held at Coimbra, the minister of finances said the economic conditions of the country could be improved only by obtaining a foreign loan.

HOW GERMANY BROUGHT BULGARIA INTO WAR

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 25.—The trial of former Prime Minister Radetzki and his ministers brings to light every detail of the sinister influence that brought Bulgaria into the war on the side of the central empires.

Witnesses state that the Germans began by systematically buying up the Bulgarian newspapers, working through a consortium of German financiers, among them the Mannesmann brothers. A propaganda service was organized under a certain Captain Engelhardt, and soon only German news appeared to the exclusion of all other.

Engelhardt also lavished money on the postal and telegraph employees as well as on police and customs house officials to facilitate the passage of munitions through Bulgaria to Turkey.

A witness at the trial testified that 40,000,000 marks had been set aside for this propaganda work.

Book Borrower at Last Overtaken by Stern Justice

GENEVA, March 25.—Justice has at last overtaken the man who borrows books and "forgets" to return them. A book-borrower of Bâlelon, a suburb of Zurich, has been sentenced to two days' imprisonment and a fine of 40 francs plus the value of the book he failed to return.

The magistrate in passing sentence said, "A book is a family utensil like furniture, and is necessary for the welfare of the family. The defendant has lodged an appeal."

RUSSIAN MINISTER GLUTTON FOR WORK

MOSCOW, March 25.—The fact that the human machine requires sleep is one of life's tragedies to George V. Chitcherine, the soviet foreign affairs minister. Sleep is also a tragedy to those who have to do business with him.

The last hour to have an interview with Chitcherine is between midnight and 3 a. m. The only hours he devotes to rest are between 3 a. m. and noon.

His clerks have a hard time of it, as they cannot adjust their hours to his. They are permitted to work 24 hours at a stretch and then have 12 hours for two days.

Chitcherine is always on the job, except for the four hours mentioned. He has stated that as he grows older he hopes to eliminate these sleeping hours. He looks well, is round-faced and but for red eyes, shows no signs of his sleeplessness.

Food is also a material difficulty with which Chitcherine battles. He gets so absorbed in his work that he frequently forgets to eat and when reminded that he must, he takes but a few bits of bread and butter. Some times, he is indisposed and his doctor invariably finds that it is through lack of eating. When asked if he has eaten anything, Chitcherine is unable to remember.

MME. CURIE TAKES DUTIES SERIOUSLY

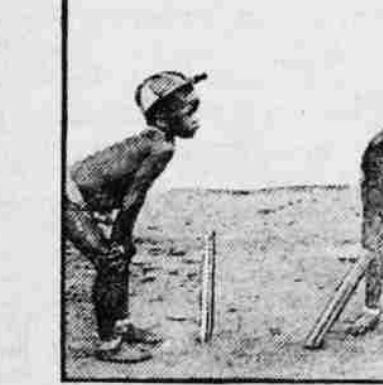
PARIS, March 25.—Madame Curie, discoverer of radium, appears to be taking her duties as member of the academy of medicine very seriously. She was present when the academy discussed reforms in secondary education and spoke in favor of shorter hours of study in high schools. The motion under discussion was to the effect that the time devoted to classes and home work should not exceed eight hours for the lower classes and nine for the higher.

Madame Curie gave her opinion that eight hours was too long for the smaller children and the motion was therefore sent back to a sub-committee for reconsideration.

"DRY" CAMPAIGN BEGINS.

ROME, March 25.—Commandatore Giacomo Boni, celebrated excavator of the Forum and the Palatine, has initiated a campaign against the growth of wine-drinking among the workers in Italy, consequent on the great increase of their wages, which are from six to eight times what they were before the war.

BY THEIR GAMES YE SHALL KNOW THEM



Where the Stars and Stripes go, there goes baseball. Just so, cricket follows the British flag. This pickaninny pitcher delivers a native war whoop before he delivers the ball. That, in the heart of Africa, where cricket players use grass for shin guards.

LADY ASTOR TO VISIT U. S.

Lady Nancy Astor, first woman member of the British parliament and a native of Virginia, will speak at the third annual convention of the national league of women voters at Baltimore in April. Here she is with her husband and four children.



EVEN SISTERS OF KING MUST SHARE IN WORK

Peasant Premier Intends to Enforce Bulgaria's Labor Law

SOEFA, March 25.—(By The Associated Press.)—Even King Boris' two sisters, the Princesses Endovica and Nadejda, will be obliged to contribute their share of work to the Bulgarian state under the new compulsory labor law which requires all women up to 50 years of age to give at least 10 days of their time every year in useful work to the community.

This ruling has been made by the soviet peasant premier, Alexander Stambouliski, the most powerful man in Bulgaria and maker and breaker of kings.

Bulgarian women, said the premier, will be compelled to make garments and bed linen for hospitals, contribute useful labor to orphanages and asylums, help to care for the poor and so on. Girls under 20 years old will be obliged for a period of three months in each year to study domestic science and the useful arts so that they may become more productive factors to society and contribute to the common good.

Premier Stambouliski says that one of the urgent problems of Bulgaria's recovery from the war is the work done for the state by what is called here the volunteer labor army. He estimates the value of its work at 250,000,000 leva (nominally worth about 15 cents each).

The volunteer army has been an entire success, said M. Stambouliski. "It has built roads, streets, waterways, bridges, canals, warehouses, schools, hospitals and sanitary systems. It has drained swamps, tilled the land and planted trees. The premier pointed out that Bulgaria now has a law prohibiting the sale of liquor at bars unless the voters decide they have no objection to the prohibition. Some day Bulgaria may be completely dry."

FRAGMENTS OF RARE SCULPTURES FOUND

VIENNA, March 25.—Two fragments of Phidian sculpture have been discovered in the Hofburg, or imperial palace, whose minutest apartments and lofty and centers are filled with untold cases of relics accumulated through centuries of Hapsburg reign. They are marble reliefs in excellent preservation and experts pronounce them to be from the original frieze of the Parthenon.

They contain two processional figures, one with head turned over the shoulder as if in conversation with the other. Presumably they are part of the treasures accumulated by the late Archduke Ferdinand in his travels.

Fragments of the frieze of the Parthenon are said to be the best examples extant of the work of Phidias celebrated Greek sculptor and to have no superior among even the great works for which Athens is celebrated.

RUSSIAN CENSUS.

MOSCOW, March 25.—The population of Russia, excluding Siberia, is 139,767,000, according to recent estimates. The town and city population is put at 16 per cent.

VIENNA TACKLES HOUSING PROBLEM

VIENNA, March 25.—The state of Vienna is attempting to solve the housing problem by putting a heavy tax on rents from which it hopes to collect 1,500,000,000 kronen a year, which sum is to be used to construct dwellings to be rented without profit.

The state government is strongly social democratic and opponents of the measure, who are chiefly property owners, denounce it as socialization of housing.

The tax is made payable by the tenant. The lowest tax rate would be 100 per cent on a rent amounting to 3,000 kronen a year and it would increase until on a surtax basis, the maximum tax would be 1,000 per cent of the rent paid by the tenant.

Rents are now limited by law and it is claimed that private investors would have to get 600 times the legal rate of rent in order to make it profitable for them to build homes.

GERMANS LEAVING.

WARSAW, March 25.—The German population is rapidly evacuating western Poland, new census figures show. Poznan, formerly in German Poland, with a pre-war German population of 678,000, has now only 251,000. Pomerania's former 429,000 population is reduced to 200,000.

SWEDES ASSAIL WOMAN HEAD OF AMERICAN CULT

Mrs. Katherine Tingley of Point Loma, Cal., Is Much Criticized

CROWDS FILL HALLS

Press and Ministers Join in Protest Against Her Activities

STOCKHOLM, March 25.—By The Associated Press.—No person in private or public life who has visited Sweden of late years has aroused such a journalistic furor as Mrs. Katherine Tingley, head of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical society of Point Loma, Cal., who has now been here for several weeks. She has been the target of attack in the Stockholm press and Swedish ministers have joined in protesting against her influence in Sweden.

Thus far the storm of criticism has had apparently no effect on the American woman unless it has induced her to prolong her visit. A few days ago she left the Grand hotel, Stockholm's principal hotel, and moved into an apartment in the fashionable Strandvagen, an avenue where many socially prominent residents of the capital have their homes.

EXECUTIVES RESIGN.

The Swedish newspapers say Mrs. Tingley came to Sweden because of fear that her Swedish work was about to fall to pieces. The newspaper Dagbladet Nyheter adds that two of Mrs. Tingley's high executives in Sweden have recently resigned their posts. One of these is Carl von Greven, head of the Stockholm branch of theosophists and the other was Torsten Karling, leader of the Gothenburg Theosophical society.

Nya Dagbladet and other newspapers state that Dr. Erik Borgren of Helsingborg has been chosen head of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical society of Sweden, E. A. Gyllenberg, treasurer and Mrs. Anna Wierander, a well-known Stockholm society woman, head of the Stockholm circle. If Mrs. Tingley came here to organize her sect, she has apparently finished her task.

WILL FOUND SCHOOL.

One reason for Mrs. Tingley's visit here is the fact that she is to erect an Itala Yoga school on the beautiful island of Visingsö in Lake Vatern, central Sweden. But her friends say she has decided not to do this at present. Some time ago she expended theosophists raised about \$25,000 for that purpose.

The land was owned 300 years ago by Eoum, the first king of Sweden. Most famous nobles, Stockholm newspapers say that Mrs. Tingley has asserted that she is a reincarnation of the count and that on visiting the island some 300 years ago she exclaimed dramatically: "Ah, my old home!"

One effect of the newspaper campaign has been to pack the lecture halls where Mrs. Tingley has been speaking.

RUSSIA LEARNS TO EAT YANKEE CORN

LONDON, March 25.—Training the Russian in the proper methods of consuming American corn, has now been undertaken by the American relief administration.

The distribution of corn to approximately 5,000,000 adults in the Volga valley has begun, the first 13 trainloads of the American gift having reached the Russian border, according to advices of February 24. One Russian funt per day, or roughly 14 ounces, is the feeding allowance for adults.

So that they may get to know the possibilities of this new food not only from a nourishing but a palatable point of view, cards containing recipes are being sent to an American relief administration inspectors, village relief committees and distribution centers.

The recipes include such typical American dishes as corn mush, corn bread, corn biscuits, corn soup and corn gruel. A warning against eating the corn directly from the ear is also included for its raw state and directions for its use in cases of spoilage are also being issued.

This is the first time the American relief administration has distributed food directly to the individual for consumption in his own home. Child-feeding is always conducted on a mass, about 2,000,000 Russian children now being fed on a balanced meal a day in some 6,000 old kitchens.

YANKS HAVE INSIDE TRACK WITH TURKS

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25.—Newspaper organs of the Nationalist government at Ankara assert that some Americans are among the capitalist group who have approached the government for the right to obtain concessions in Anatolia to exploit mines and forests, to obtain raw materials, introduce agricultural machinery and establish clothing and shoe factories.

The minister of public works of the Ankara government has informed the newspapers that the American capitalists have proposed to construct two railway lines, one from Samouni to the Persian frontier, passing Erivan and Van and the other extending from Mossul to Bitlis. These offers, he said, had been accepted by the ministry but not finally authorized.

Some of the mining concessions now sought by the American capitalists were granted by the Sublime Porte to the government of France and Kemal Pasha had annulled them.

Agents of European governments are anxiously watching the expansion of American influence in Anatolia which they consider a serious menace to their interests.

STUDENTS IN INDIA GO OUT ON STRIKE

CALCUTTA, March 25.—Students of four colleges here have gone on strike as a protest against the present policy of the government in dealing with the natives.

At Lahore, congress volunteers have picketed the shops of dealers in foreign cloths.

The district magistrate of that city has forfeited the security of 2,000 rupees paid respectively by 100 shopkeepers of the Siasat and Akali newspapers. The actions have been taken under the press act.